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rushed into the hall at the second shot, followed by Fick, Mrs. Fick and Susan. He sprang up the stairs and ran to the arms of his dying mother, a third shot rang out and a little fellow was shot beneath the heart, a scream of agonized terror burst from the throat of the mother, and she fell back, clutching the body of her son. A fourth shot rang out and the mother fell back, clutching the body of her son. A fourth shot rang out and the mother fell back, clutching the body of her son.

As his brother fell, however, Louis, with a howl of rage, rushed up the stairs to where his father stood. The carnage had only ended the old man's further deeds. In his eyes as Louis, his baby boy, reached him. He pushed the still smoking revolver into his son's face and once more pulled the trigger. This time he was killed, however, as the weapon refused to respond.

Then, turning, the mother fell into his son's arms and drove the bolt into position. Louis threw his whole weight against the door, but it did not yield. By this time Fick was beside him.

"Hold the door, Louis, so he can't come out again," he exclaimed, trembling all over, and both men held on to the knob until they heard sounds of shooting in the street. They then hurried into the street, where they found the mother lying on the ground, her head covered with blood.

"Where am I? What has happened to me?" asked the dying woman, her sight blinded by the haze of death.

"Your Louis, mother; you're in your home again," sobbed the young man, answered the mother. Her head fell forward, and she was dead.

Tenderly he carried her body into the saloon, where his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fick and the Misses Hight were huddled together, weeping hysterically. The mother and her sister-in-law, went back into the hall to do what they could for Bernard and the tiny victim.

Mourning sounds of loud sobbing, snarling yells and the voice of a mob were heard in anger and confusion. The twentieth Precinct, had captured the murderer as he was escaping over the back fence, and the mother and her sister-in-law, went back into the hall to do what they could for Bernard and the tiny victim.

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had better make his ante-mortem statement to Coroner Eason, who was present. "That I don't want to die," said the wounded man pathetically.

"You will die, though," answered the physician, "so you had better make your statement now." "Oh, I don't want to die; I don't want to die!" moaned the injured man. Finally, he braced up and made a very clear and concise statement of his knowledge of the shooting, agreeing in every particular with the stories told by the others and corroborating his father's statement, as far as he could. He was then placed under ether and the operation commenced.

Dr. Hughes was endeavoring to find the bullet in Little Christian's body. He found that two ribs, instead of one, had been torn away, and the bullet had penetrated the lung. The bullet could not be found, and a late hour last night the attending physician declared positively that there was not the least possibility of his recovery, and that he would probably be dead before daylight.

Schwab will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court this morning.

SCORED THE NURSERY.
The Gerry Society, Through Agent Watson, Asks That the Deborah Institution Be Closed.

The Gerry Society has decided that the Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Children's Breeding at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Forest avenue is a disgrace to the city, and yesterday Agent Watson, of the society, told Magistrate Wentworth, in the Morrisania Court, that he was authorized to recommend that the institution be closed up. At present there are 110 boys in the nursery.

The institution is nearly half a century old, and is said to have done some good work. The principal manager of the nursery, who was called Mr. Goldstein, and was indicted for assault, but afterwards the indictment was dismissed. He was deported to Spain, to the United States of America and to the world at large.

One of the men connected with the nursery for two years, Mr. Goldstein, was indicted for assault, but afterwards the indictment was dismissed. He was deported to Spain, to the United States of America and to the world at large.

Max Katz is Goldstein's son-in-law. He lives across the street from the nursery. He was indicted for assault, but afterwards the indictment was dismissed. He was deported to Spain, to the United States of America and to the world at large.

MOTHER LEFT TO BURN.
Fatal Oversight in the Excitement Attending the Work of Rescue at a Fire.

Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 18.—Charles T. Gildermeister, of Riverbank, a settler on north of here, between Longridge and Stamford, was awakened by a crackling noise this morning, and found his room in flames. He immediately aroused his wife, and after telling her to jump from the window and go to Frederick Zarth's neighboring house, he hastened to the children's room and rescued them from the burning building. In so doing he was severely injured and the awful agony he must have endured, he returned to the burning building five times, each time bringing out a child in his arms. When he faltered from his injuries, and was himself carried to a neighbors' and medical assistance.

During the excitement attending the rescue of the children, no one thought of Mrs. Gildermeister, who was left alone in the burning building. She was rescued by a neighbor, and is now recovering from her injuries. The fire was caused by a gas leak, and the cause has been traced to a gas pipe in the kitchen.

MURAD SENTENCED TO DEATH.
Armenian Revolutionists Found in Zeiloun.

London, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to the Central News from Constantinople says that the surrender of arms by the Armenians, who for months held the city of Zeiloun against the Turks, has been completed. Five members of the Nineteenth Armenian revolutionary society, who were found in Zeiloun when the place was conditionally surrendered to the Turks, have been conducted to the coast for expulsion from the country.

The dispatch adds that Murad Bey, late Imperial Commissioner of the Ottoman Empire, who fled for his life from Constantinople about the time Said Pasha sought refuge at the British Embassy, and who has sought refuge in Egypt, has been convicted in his absence of treason and sentenced to death for instigating attacks on the Sultan.

Murad Bey, after issuing a pamphlet in Paris against the Sultan, took up his residence in Cairo, there to direct the Arabic press campaign against the Ottoman ruler. The Sultan recently demanded that the Egyptian government should hand Murad Bey over to him for punishment. The British Diplomatic Agent at Cairo, and then reported to extrajudicially with the Egyptian minister, was guilty of no crime against common law.

Memory of H. D. Pugsley Honored.
Peekskill, Feb. 18.—Business was entirely suspended for three hours to-day during the funeral services over the body of Hiram D. Pugsley, the oldest merchant of Peekskill. Only twice before in the history of the place has there been a similar occurrence on the death of a citizen. The first was several years ago, when John W. DeLancey was drowned in a similar manner. In 1862, when General James W. Husted was buried.

NO SADDER EVIDENCE OF WAR'S HORRORS.

Murat Halstead Grief-Stricken Over Cuba's Frightful Devastation.

Gen. Weyler Gives Army Commanders Carte Blanche in the Treatment of Rebels.

Santiago de Cuba Threatened with Depopulation on Account of the Increase of Emigration.

AUTHORITIES CANNOT PREVENT IT.

The Same Fate Threatens the Erstwhile Thriving Capital—The Present Carnival Time, a Dismal Ghost of Its Former Self.

By Murat Halstead.

Havana, Feb. 18.—I have witnessed the horrors and horrors of war at home and abroad, but never saw sadder evidence of the sorrows of strife than in this noble city and its surroundings.

Now that I have studied Cuba for a month I am surprised that I so little appreciated the wonder of its resources and charms, so inadequately estimated its fortunes, so little sympathized with its misfortunes, and so little understood its importance to Spain, to the United States of America and to the world at large.

I have been in the country almost to the skirmin line, and it is a glorious country. The deep black and red soil, the avenues of royal palms leading to stately residences, all the splendors of the tropics.

But the people are disheartened and desolate. They talk of the glories of former days. Empty palaces, deserted villages, paralyzed industries, business depression on all sides, and the strain growing more intense day by day.

This is the carnival time, but it is only the dismal ghost of its former self.

There is little to do. Money is scarce; hope depressed. The anxious faces in the thronged palace are waiting a chance to see the Captain-General, tell of tragedies past, present and to come.

The game of war is slowly played here. General Weyler expects great results speedily, and his energies will be an important element; but such a war may last a long time. The Government means business when its organization is complete.

General Marin has described the rebel terrorism in the country, and the recent orders seem to be meant to equalize the conditions. Extraordinary power is given to commanders of columns. The country suffers, often serving the rebels as depots, are removed.

WEYLER TAKES A HINT.
A Word from Our Havana Correspondent Induces a Modification of His Edict.

Uncle Sam's Wrath.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—General Weyler, whose proclamations upon taking command of the Spanish forces in Cuba have stamped him as either a braggart or a bully, has been admonished, in a "friendly" manner, that he must not undertake to include American citizens in his policy of treating all who do not declare for Spain as enemies.

The Consul-General of the United States at Havana has conveyed a hint to the author of bloodthirsty proclamations that has prompted him to unofficially modify his edict so as to partially exclude Americans from his declared purpose of dealing severely with all correspondents who may publish anything not in entire accord with the opinions of the Captain-General.

General Weyler's pretended exemption of American newspaper correspondents is a move in a wise and, for him, safe direction. He will have to go much further in relieving citizens of this republic from the penalties he declares it his purpose to impose if he desires to escape severe penalties for himself.

This military chief of an effete monarchy declares in plain terms that he will hold and treat as enemies all who decline to avow allegiance to the Government he represents. On of his distinct declarations is that the residents of Cuba must take up their abodes in the nearest Spanish garrison; that they must abandon their property, and, as a rule, that it will be destroyed to prevent the rebels from utilizing it in any manner.

In brief, if a citizen of the United States owns a sugar plantation near some garrison, he must quit his property, abandon his means of livelihood and become a mendicant inside some Spanish garrison. The plantation thus abandoned by orders of General Weyler is then burned, lest it should become a lurking place for the insurgents.

This bloody-minded snip has not yet, in distinct terms, exempted American citizens from the penalties prescribed in his proclamation. The only distinctions in behalf of Americans yet expressly declared by General Weyler is that, if any of them are placed under arrest, they shall have fair trials. While he may not intend it, he thus warrants the inference that Cubans arrested will not be accorded fair trials.

Since the advent of General Weyler the Consuls of the United States in Cuba have been directed to exercise the utmost vigilance in behalf of the protection of citizens of this country in the island. The record and reputation of Weyler rendered the President and Secretary Olney suspicious of him and of the course he would adopt when placed in absolute command in Cuba.

His conduct thus far has tended to increase the apprehensions of the Administration that citizens of the United States and their property are in danger under the rule of the successor of Campos. As has been hitherto stated in The Journal the sympathies of the Administration for the struggling Cubans causes regret on the part of the President and his Cabinet that the Executive Department of the Government is precluded from taking some decisive step in support of their cause.

The proceeds and treaty provisions that prevent any official expression in aid of the Cubans may be stricken down by the tyrant now ruling the island. In his despotism and reckless General Weyler may commit some outrage that will afford the Government of the United States an opportunity to interpose and help the Cubans to the liberty they have so gallantly struggled for.

others have done, emigrated to Tampa to start cigar business there. Much tobacco is at present blooming in the fields, which makes it useless for manufacturing purposes, for the buds must be removed from the plants as soon as they show, in order to get all strength for the leaves. This has been neglected.

It is impossible to form any correct judgment as far as the new crop is concerned in the Partido and Vuelta Abajo districts, as they are still occupied by the insurgents and therefore no reliable news can be obtained.

Many orders for cigars coming from the States and Europe cannot be filled here because many cigars are manufactured in the country from where there is no communication with Havana at present. Many Cuban cigar makers left here for Tampa and other towns in Florida before the new General came, as they preferred emigrating rather than to stay here and await further troubles for them from the Spanish authorities, whom in some way or other they did not seem to please.

GOmez REINFORCEMENTS.

Advance Guard of Those Expected from the East Has a Fight Near Quivacan with the Spaniards.

By Charles Nicholson.

Havana, Feb. 18.—The rebel forces are uniting in Havana Province. Yesterday the Government gave out an account of a battle with Maceo in San Antonio de las Vegas—the first official statement that he was no longer penned to the west of the military line, though I cabled to the Journal of the change on Saturday when he crossed the line.

The fight was not important in results. Its only significance was Maceo's presence at San Antonio.

To-day comes the news of a brush with Maximino Gomez's forces near San Jose de la Lajas, seven miles from San Antonio across country. Another skirmish with a third rebel party took place near Quivacan. This party is supposed to be an advance guard of the reinforcements for which Gomez sent Eliast.

If this hypothesis be true, it means the largest rebel consolidation since the outbreak of the insurrection.

Quivacan is only a couple of leagues from where the fight with Maceo occurred.

Plenty of Government troops are available to cope with the combined rebels, and if a general battle, which the insurgents have so far successfully evaded, comes now, it will be a fight worth watching.

Weyler will do his utmost to drive Gomez away from Havana. So far the rebels have declined a battle whenever possible, even the Spaniards were inferior numerically.

Fancy forces of 3,000 at least of Maceo's at San Antonio being charged and driven from the town into the hills, where they resisted only to be driven out of this position by infantry and artillery with a loss of twelve killed and fewer on the side of the assailants.

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A BURGLAR-PROOF PLAN.

Captain O'Reilly, of Brooklyn, Tells Householders How to Prevent Robberies in Their Homes.

A number of petty robberies have occurred in the First Precinct of Brooklyn during the past two months, and Captain Miles O'Reilly, the new commander, has hit upon a plan which he believes will enable him to prevent further depredations.

He has ordered his patrolmen to call upon house owners and tenants and urge them to exercise a little vigilance in their homes. This is a copy of his order directed to each of his seventy-five patrolmen.

Greatly caution all occupants of private homes, flats, furnished rooms, and tenement houses against leaving their apartments unless accompanied by a person in charge, though absent but for a very short period, as they are in great danger of being robbed.

Caution all alarm people by the order which he stated that he exercised a little care over their property," said the captain yesterday. Many robberies are due to the carelessness of their owners. They leave doors unlocked and windows unfastened. Women living in flats often go out shopping for hours and leave no one to guard their rooms.

If people must go out, let them ask their neighbors to watch their property, or let them word at the station house I will send a policeman to guard their premises. I have a list of names of all the houses in the Eighth Precinct and I will send a policeman to guard their premises. I have a list of names of all the houses in the Eighth Precinct and I will send a policeman to guard their premises.

MAY GET BURDEN JEWELS.

Identity of the Thieves and the Whereabouts of the Gems to Be Disclosed by an Alleged Accomplice To-day.

There is a probability that the identity of the burglars of the Burden diamonds will be brought to light to-day. The names of the men placed in the possession of the District Attorney. It was rumored yesterday that Joseph Sylvester, against whom there are two indictments for burglary, would be arraigned before Judge Cowing in Part II. of the General Sessions this morning, and that he has offered to disclose the names of the secondary thieves for whom so many detectives have searched in vain if he should be dealt with leniently.

It is said that Sylvester sent a letter to Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, in which he stated that he knew the persons who had burglarized the Burden residence, and also could locate the place where the jewels were hidden, and he offered to disclose the names of the thieves if he should be dealt with leniently.

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WILD FLIGHT FROM FIRE.

Tenants Were Carried Out, Pet Dogs Were Rescued and a Fire Engine Run Away.

The sixty tenants in the big flat house at No. 177 West Ninety-fourth street were driven out to the cold, at 8:30 a. m., yesterday, by a fire which gutted the building. The fire started in the pantry of Mrs. De Goodhardt, who lives on the first floor. Her servant discovered it. Mrs. De Goodhardt was in bed, but jumped out and began to dress. The servant ran into the street and told Policeman Cashman, who sent in alarm and a fire engine into the house to notify the tenants. The fire had burned through to the airshaft and shot out of the top floor. It had also burst through the pantry door which led into the hall and out of the house. Mrs. De Goodhardt's escape was cut off. Policeman Cashman made his way through smoke and fire to the house, and lifted her through a window to an area in the rear, six feet below.

The fireman started up Mrs. De Goodhardt and her servant, and the fire engine was run away. The fire had burned through to the airshaft and shot out of the top floor. It had also burst through the pantry door which led into the hall and out of the house. Mrs. De Goodhardt's escape was cut off. Policeman Cashman made his way through smoke and fire to the house, and lifted her through a window to an area in the rear, six feet below.

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